EUROPE

Rossel's Prison Journal Befere His Execution at Satory.

WHEN HE JOINED THE REVOLUTION.

The British Press on President Grant's Message.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL

The steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool 6th, via seenstown 7th, arrived at this port early yesterday soming, with the latest mail news from Europe.

sel's "Last Days"—The Prison Journals of the Executed Communist—Why He Joined the Insurrection—"I Would Pain Have Served My Country; I Can Only Blo For Her."

following completes Rossel's journals, written on, with a continuation of that for the 26th of ther and all that for the 27th—the day before

Bevember and all that for the 27th—the day before the aestonce of death was carried out at Satory:—When I joined the insurrection I did not reckon an success, and I did not think that I should be called on to take a leading part in it. I obeyed a centiment of political duty. When a civil war is begun every citizen is bound to support his party. As a republican my party was in Paris. There are some who call themselves republicans, and who were not to be found at the time. To-day they leave me to my fate, and to morrow they will pick up my body to make themselves a flag or a weapon of it. Let them learn that I form no part of them. I am one of those who fight, and I would sooner join the Zouaves of the Virgin than the coloriess democrate who have nothing for their country but value words and no arms. I hate that which is void, even when it is decorated with he hame of republic or patrie.

friend Balhaut. They do not fail to calumnate him new for having supported me. I know how much sympathy he and his have had for my misfortunes, and how truly they have shared my anfortunes, and how truly they have supported, and how much pleasure I had in the evidence of this discreet sympathy. How many strangers have thus hoped and feared with me! I cannot thank them; I cannot prove to them that I would wish to be thought worthy of their good and graintous confidence; but they should at least know that in proportion as I learned of the efforts made for me! coased to feel lonely, and that I lived almost happy, surrounded by a multitude of maknown friends. To bring about in me the properation of the last two days nothing was less required than the crushing alowness of delays and resignation, and, more than all that, the sight of my-parents' distress, of their supreme efforts so desperately and fatally sterile.

I would fain have served my country; I can only die for her. It is a very honorable and perhaps very useful fate. Every man does what he can; there are some who have doen nothing more than to die, and who have been nanded down to posterity as illustrious men. It was about this time hastypear that, escaping from conquered Meta and the captive army, I passed through Brusseis. While crossing a square I leaned out of the carriage to read the inscription engraved on the pedestal of a double statute, representing two young men locked in one another's arms. There were a few words in two languages:—"Der Graufen von Hymon und von Hoorne, "Aux Comies & Egmont et de Hoorne, injustement mis à mort sur cette place par ordre du Duc d'albe, le ""." I read the inscription with respect, and perceived, as I covered my head, that I had sainted he statue, the seed and the capture of the capture of t

I read the inscription with respect, and perceived as of covered my head, that I had saluted the statue, Was it aympathy in our destinies? Was it respect for that blood so nobly shed, and which, perhaps, has not been barren? This memorial has more than once sustained my spirit. Nations, after a lapse of many centuries, remember those who have cared for them and who have died for them.

Every time the best sounds or the front gate of the prison opens I lancy that they may perhaps be coming to fetch me—that they are perhaps come to give me the means of escaping. Somebody was even bold enough to suggest it to M. Thiers. "It is too late," he sain." * *

Suffering, deliverance—such are the two feelings which predominate more and more within me in proportion as the decisive moment approaches. This factatious excitement and denouement are thus the image—somewhat distorted—of every natural physiological act.

physiciogical act.

This excitement, however, is not continuous. It has only developed liself after a succession of shocks and a too lively and over-prolonged state of expectation. It is Cinq-Mars, I think, who was in the hands of a clumsy executioner, whose trembling hand multiplied the sword-strokes on his neck.

* However, the fit is intermittent. In the first place, it would very much surprise me if I did not continue to have my eight or ten nours' good sound sleep; and then I read, I write, I reflect on the questions which generally engage my attention—tactics, literature, politica. I have, even in the midst of my procecupations, moments of exayety, humorous caprices, inspired by my very position. But the heart is sad, mournful and rent. The physical system is slightly parched. It is real linesa to be condemned to death—lassitude, loss of appetite, a little fever, slight anxiety. You end by wishing for the end.

My poor dear mother has sent me this evening two pairs of socks and two towels. She will not lear; she would look upon it as a crime to have the elightest doubt. Let us hope, my darling mother; et us hope that what you have sent me may be useful to me; that would carry me beyond that famous Monday when the House will meet. I bless thee, my mother—my good mother—for all the little attentions with which thou hast ever surrounded, for the great and holy affection which thou hast devoted to how many fragments, how many interrupted

meel How many asseless outlines: I hope they will sever be made known, or that, if they are to be Hnown, it will be borne in mind that i died young. Mad that at my age it has not yet been possible to it and formulate thought.

Nov. 27 (Two Hours Afrika Noon.)

It was not for this morning. Yesterday, after having read and written, I remained for a moment with my elbows on the table, thinking of nothing, apperiencing great comfort. I had difficulty in getting to sleep, and I was startled out of my first doze by cries similar to those which sentries pass on from one to the other. The first cry appeared to have emanated from the sentry on the round way, the first from the one in the gallery. I opened my eyes; there was a gleem of light, like the first gleam of winter twilight. I thought they were oming to feten as. Us—that is, Ferre and I—strange association. Then I neard vaguely a digitant clock whish was striking two o'clock in the morning. As I was endeavoring to sleep again the gries began afresh—scraps of sentences, howls; this leasted this after three in the morning. I heard the door of my cell open; then an uprear; then ories more distant lasted some time longer, floss usual sounds, this hait-wakeful sleep cohstantly interrunted, made me feverish. I was again awoke by the flourish of the receille—then by each ring at the prison door, thinking every time it was for us they were coming. At last i rose at ten o'clock. * * The director comes to see me. He knows nothing yet and talks of one and the ether contingency. The man who made all the row in the night was a prisoner selzed with an attack of madness.

The inner crisis to which I have been subjected since the day before yesterday has very much final mished in intensity; it is even nearly over. I am sure this agitated night has assened the solution. I occupied myself a part of the day with mechanical work, which certainly contributed to enime with looking for common factors—it has no importance; but it occupies and resis the spirit. This evening I feel much b

tions on the art of war. The group of 250 men, the Promise company, has serious strategic advantages which I have long underrated. It is well adapted to the new system of armament. But the battalion of a thousand men does not seem to me to have the same value, and I much prefer our battalion of 700 men at the most. I have been more than once guilty of injustice, as regards the merits of the Prossian armies in the last war. I am as much as ever convinced that we could and ought to have beaten them; but it must be admitted that they well understood the politics of warascience forgothen with us—that they treat logistics with all the care they deserve, and realize results workly of being studied. I do not perceive any traces of genius in the conduct of the last war; but the Prussians showed an unquestionable talent which would always have prevented them from falling as low and as diagraceful as we have.

L. NATHANIEL ROSSEL.

The French Finance Minister on the Labor

in these days of international inventions and one the working classes it may be interesting to see how M. Ponyer-Quertier, the present Minister of Finance, treats the subject in a speech which he made a few days ago to the bands in his own em-

made a few days ago to the bands in his own employ:—

My DEAR PRIENDS—I did not think that after the terrible events through winch we have passed together it would have been my fortune to assemble you so soon for a family feetivity. I have always considered you, my dear iriends, as belonging to my family, and it is as such that I have comstandy treated you and shall continue to regard you. Although separated from you by other duties, I none the less watch over your interests through my worthy brother. We cannot all attain to lordine, but each of us may attain to a relative degree of success, which the amount of realized labor alone determines. Labor is the grand law of all civilized societies, and none of us can escape from it. Why, indeed, should we seek to escape from it, since it is the grand to work for a single day; thus, thanks to your hands and to your devotion towards me, I have been enabled to place at my country's disposal a greater portion of my time shid my faculties. To-day more than ever it is necessary to work, since it is upon our into that the selvation of France depends—that France which will soon resume the place she has occupied among nations. Do you know, my friends, that an hour's work yearly throughout the country represents the value of a miliard of france's total my strength and all my mind. This sole thought will, I am certain, give you the necessary courage to contribute by your labor to that great patriotic task.

ENGLAND.

Press on President Grant's

The London Times of the 6th instant speaks as follows:—

The rulers of the world are meeting their Parliaments, and President Grant may, perhaps, boast that the circumstances under which he addresses the Legislature of the United States are the happlest of all. The Emperor of Germany congratulated the Representatives of his ancestral kinddom has tweek on the position Prussia had attained, but one-half of his speech was occupied with an argument upon the necessity of being forewarned against future dangers. Victor Emmanuel enjoyed a nigher and rarer felicity when he told the Senators and Deputies of Italy assembled together in their new half on the Plazza di konite Uttorio that the work to which he and they had consecrated their lives was accomplished, yet he could not but remember that thefey were irresponciable enemies in Rome Itself, and that shill more fanatical autherents of the Holy Father were to be found abroad caning secause their governments would not take steps to prohibit the Italian occupation of Rome. It would be cruel to compare the timorous anticipations M. Thers must entertain of the future with the secure prosperity of Washington. General Grant may look at home and abroad, and find no ground for apprehension. Peace is within the borders of the Union. Peace is without. Peace and prosperity, and a reconclination of the republic. Six years have served to extinguish the passions of civil discord, and there does not exist in the States at this hour anything more serious than the constitutional rivairy of pollitical parties. The Treaty of Washington has provided for a friendly settlement of the long-standing dispute with ourselves, and President Grant expresses a hope—perhaps more easily formed at Washington than in our nearer proximity to the Continent—that the example thus set of referring to arbitration an international difference may be followed, so as to restore to productive industry millions of men now engaged in training and preparations for war. Lastir, the trade of the Union is prosperous;

The London Telegraph comments in this man

ner:—
With this moral regeneration of the country we may distinctly connect the stern suppression of polygamy and its attendant human indignities at Utah, the measures promised against American slavenoiders in foreign lands and several other welcome exemplifications of righteous purpose in the Message of the transatlantic President. At the head of foreign politics General Grant has justly written that happy triumph of reason, the settlement of the Alabama dispute. There is no local or partisan elation and there was room for none, in the language which the Message here employs, it is spoken of in the way in which it should be—as a noble, natural and proper appeal to equity instead of arms, made by is no local or partisan elation and there was room for none, in the language which the Message here employs. It is spoken of in the way in which it should be—as a notice, natural and proper appeal to equity instead of arms, made by two great peoples whose history is a sufficient guarantee that, in thus referring their differences to arbitration, they had no need to fear any impeachment of their pride and manhood. The sentences in which the President speaks of this great act of political and international Christianity have been aircady anticipated here and will be endorsed by the world. He says:—"An example has thus been set which, if successful in its issue, may be followed by other civilized nations and possibly become the means of restoring to productive industry millions of men now engaged in military and naval employments." In other words, deneral Grant—himself a soldier of the highest reputation and a strewd American—looks forward to the time when the beneficial contagion of this precedent will abolish large standing armies and establish a Code and a Court of international Law. Bold as this aspiration may sound it is renacred more rational by the teneency of late events in Europe. The German victories were the dealn-blow of the military aystem of the Napoleons; though we need not forget that the idea now echoed by President Grant, and partially adopted in the Washington Tresty, was first promulgated with a practical view by the Third Napoleon. It is whole nations which must fight future campaigns, if they fight at all; and nations, unlike hirolings in uniform and their leaders, will think twice before they go to war when arbitration has been proved sundent shown to his country by fore and storm, and, beyond doubt, his lapitude by they and storm, and, beyond doubt, his lapitude by the his down, and, beyond doubt, his lapitude by the history and the greatest when any the resident is a General Grant's Message of the British Kingdom. One tonge is taked of that vast republic of the New World and by our islands

The Great Tichborne Trial-Continuation of the Cross-Examination of Mr. Bagient-Im-

portant and Interesting Testimony.

London, Dec. 6, 1871.

The cross-examination of Mr. Bagient, who has now occupied the witness' stand for over a week, was proceeded with yesterday in the Westminster Sessions House before Lord Chief Justice Bevill. The following is a resume of his evidence up to the The following is a resume of his evidence up to the adjournment of the Court:—Witness testified that he had read the shorthand notes of all that took place before the Examiner in Chancery, and of what the claimant stated respecting his experiences at Melbourne; heard his account of his landing from the Osprey, and of his going to two places in Melbourne with the captain; heard him state also, that he had given a sheek for the state, also, that he had given a check for £17 or £18 to the captain for money advanced, and that he soon after suidenit disappeared; I knew that search was being made with the view of ascertaining what vessels were at Melbourne at the time the chainmant was supposed to have been there: a that

the crew of the Panime; not finding the name of Lewis Owen in the list of the crew of the Osprey it did not occur to him to ask the claimant how the dire erancy happened; this Osprey did not correspond with the description of the vessel the claimant stated picked him up at sea; a similar name to Lewis Owen occurred on the list of the crew of another vessel—the Middleton; heard that it had been accertained that Arthur Orton had been a passenger on board that vessel; did not ask the piaintiff how he came to hit upon the particular name of Lewis Owen; believe Lewis Owen, or Owen Lewis, is a frequent name of captains of vessel; cannot mention a single vessel with a captain of that name which was at Melbourne in 1854; have heard claimant say over and over again—believe in 1867—that the ship which picaced him up was an American; cannot say whether this was early or late in 1857—whether soon after his arrival in Engiand or only just before Christmas; did not attach much importance to it; believe nothing was said about it in the Chancery examination; the Themis is not an American vessel, but belongs to the port of Liverpool.

Mr. HAWKINS—That being the case, can you account for this passage in a letter of the claimant, written from Liverpool in July, 1883, "It is now beyond all doubt that it was the Themis that picked did by the case of the claimant.

written from Liverpool in July, 1893, "It is now beyons all doubt that it was the Themis that picked us up?"

Witness—No; I suppose he thought she was an American vessel.

Mr. Hawkins—Do you know now that Mr. Hopkins wrote to Liverpool in 1867 for the purpose of getting information about the Bella?

Witness—Yes. I saw the mate of the Themis in Bloomabury in July, 1870, and conversed with him some twenty minutes or half an nour; it might have been a long conversation of an hour's length; an hour would have been the outside! I made memorands of what the mate told me; he told me his vessel was at Liverpool, and I ascertained the fact that she was shortly going to sea; to the best of my recollection did not tell the result of my interview to Mr. Holmes; he had ceased to act then; no step was taken to examine the mate after that interview; heard it was all mooushine that It was the Themis that picked the claimant up; the claimant had an impression about the Osprey, as if he was not quite sore whether it was the Osprey or the Themis that picked him up; twelve mouths ago I did not tell him it was no use taking about the Themis any more; he did not tell me that he had described to the owner of the Themis that picked him up; twelve mouths ago I did not tell him it was no use taking about the Themis any more; he did not tell me that he had described to the owner of the Themis that picked him up; twelve mouths ago I did not tell him it was no use taking about the Themis was Nicholla, and that he had seen Nicholls' brother, who resembled the captain of the Themis; did not ask him how, if that were the case, he came to hit open the name of Lewis uwen; the claimant is a careless man, has always been and aiways will be; Mr. Holmes never showed me any of Bridges' letters; ne hever told me that Bridges had said that he hoped he might do without lansard, or, at all events, render his testimony of little value to their opponents; have never seen a copy of the log of the Themis; have seen the log itself; am destrous of giving ever

the interests of truth and justice.

His Loudship—I have on several occasions been obliged to call upon you not to introduce matter foreign to the questions put to you. I think, therefore, when you are asked whether you have seen a copy of the log of the Themis that is would have been more caudid had you said you had seen the log itself.

WITNESS—Very good, my lord; but I gave a direct answer to the question the learned counsel asked me.

Withess—Very good, my lord; but I gave a direct answer to the question the learned counsel asked me.

Mr. Hawkins—I dare say I shall get accustomed to Mr. Balgent by and by. Now, tell me whether, when you saw the log of the Themis, you observed any entry about her having picked up a ship-wrecked men or shipwrecked men at sea?

Withess—No: but only looked at a page or two; in July, 1808, did not hear the claimant say anything about the mate of the Themis; remember an adventure having been s,oken of when some troops were on their way from Bombay to Annesiey Bay; some efficers and soldiers, who had come home in a vessel called the Decision, were quariered at Winnesster and they said that the mate (Hansard) had stated that he was the man who had picked young Roger up at sea.

Mr. Hawkins then read a letter from witness to Mr. Rouse, dated 9th July, 1863, in which he said he should like to know how the claimant treated a letter of eight pages which he had lead; that he had that the adventure occurred when the troops were on their way from Bombay to Annesicy Bay, which must have been six months ago or more, and who knew where the men might be by that time? (To witness)—What was it that made you write that you thought the claimant was rather cool about the mate of the ship?

Witness—Want was it that made you write that you thought the claimant was rather cool about the mate of the ship?

Witness—No; he has always treated things in that way.

Mr. Hawkins—Then what made you put three notes of admiration affer it?

Witness—No; he has always treated things in that way.

Mr. Hawkins—Then what made you put three notes of admiration affer it?

Witness—Cannot for the life of me tell why I did so; had high words with the claimant because he did not attend to his business in London, and there was a temporary conness between lus; at the time there was a question about his having to go to Chile, but do not know that he was evincing any disposition to attend the commission; the order for the commission was granted in July, 1:65; I

chief.

Mr. HAWKINS then read two letters from witness to Mr. Rouse, written in July, 1508. In the first he sald: "Thauks for taking the trouble of making extracts from Miss Brainc's letter. She lays it on pretty stiff, I must say. The claimant does not like it, as he looked very glum this morning, and I know her letter contained something he did not like for appreciate the like he did not like for appreciate the mane, and to learn what plaintiff did on board the sain." In the second letter the following passages occurred: "Thanks for your letter. I am surprised at the contents, also at what Mrs. Rouse told me about affairs. Really, it seems to me worse and worse, and as if things were darkening. I am very uncomfortable, and do not like his (claimant's) going away by himself to Liverpool, not only on account of his great size and liability to iliness, but there is danger of his gretting into mischief. He seems more and more unsatisfactory and uncertaint and its loss to know what counter-Indicance has been so the cart for many appreciated the did not be said to see the content of the cart for many appreciated to the cart for many many appreciated the cart for many many appreciated the cart for many many appreciated the cart for the many in the seems more and more unsatisfactory and uncertainty and which made the claimant look very glum?

Witness—I burned it.

Mr. Hawkins—I have another letter here, in which you say it is an absolute necessity that claimant and should go to Chile and boldly face the commission. Do you still adhere to that:

Witness—He is the true man.

Mr. Hawkins—I know; you have said so several times before. There is still another letter of yours, and in it you say the sail to be captured to appreciate the claimant would fail to piccose. Is that still witness had preciated the claimant with the passage in

son among the gentry of the neighborhood; did not observe in the examination at the Law Institution a great weakness of memory on his part as to dates and places; he was afterwards advised to go to Ireinad, Paris, and all the other places young Roger was known to have visited, but that was not because of his evidence at the Law Institution; do not know that he was advised to go to Poole.

Mr. Hawkins—Did he evince refuctance to go and make excusses from time to time?

Withings—He did at times make excusse; Holmes and I may have had to urge him two or three times to go to these places; he never liked moving about at all; his mother always interfered, and said her evidence was sufficient to establish his identity; he used to get her to interfere; there is certainly a difference between his getting her to interfere and her interfering of her own accord; I cannot bring to my mind any one occasion on which she interfered of her own accord, but I have a general belief to that effect; he did go about Aircsford a good deal in the autumn of 1867.

LILEBARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE Riverside Bulletin is in favor of an international copyright on the publishers' basis. It says:--"Make a treaty, but require English authors to publish in America through American publishers; American authors to publish in England through

English publishers."

THE Saturday Review complains of L'Estrange's "Literary Life of the Rev. W. Harness," just published in London, as a very importest and unauthorized work, full of errors of date and of fact, of names and of places, written without consultation with Mr. Harness' family, from very imperfect

Two Farnomers of scientific attainments have written books to prove that the excesses of the Communists in our day and of the French revolutionists at the close of the last century were the fruit of a mental madness or monomania. One of these books is entitled "Le Deilre des Persécutions," and the other, by De Laborde, "Les Hommes et les Actes de l'Insurrection de Paris devant la Psychologie Mor-bide." They attempt to show that a feverish state of political and social excitement produces mania.
GEORGE SAND, who wrote "Elle et Lui," in severe

characterization of Alfred de Musset, her former lover, has recently been regretfully endeavoring to suppress the book by buying up and destroying all the copies that could be found in France. "Labor Parties and Labor R. Form" is the title

of a new work in press, on one of the largest ques-tions of the day, by Samuel Johnson, a thoughtful

and liberal writer, of Lynn, Mass.

Dr. Dro Lewis, whose "Our Girls" stirred up the New Englanders so much with its radical physiological reform doctrines, promises several other books in the same view, under the titles "Our Wives," "Our Baby," "Our Boys," "Our Homes" and "Our Stomachs and Livers." THE BEST EDITION of the great Roman historian,

Livy, is that now publishing in London, edited by J. R. Seeley, the Cambridge Professor of History. It is thorough in every respect, utilizing all the finished results of German and English scholarship. FREEMASONRY crops out in abundant literature nowadays. France has seventeen Masonic periodi-

SOMESOPY EVIDENTLY not possessed of encyclo-pedic information asserts that there are only four copies of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in all France, COUNT BENEDETTI has withdrawn the libel suit

he had instituted against Louisa Mühibach, the German novelist. She proved to him that the portrait she had drawn of Madame Benedetti land which formed the gravamen of the offence) was done in good faith, and without melice.

The Athenœum says of Hawthorne's "French and Italian Note Book," that "he generally finds

something to say which has not been said before, and his remarks are eminently characteristic." THE Athenceun is loud in its praise of George

Elios's new novel, "Middlemarch," now being issued in numbers. It says "the English is George Eliot's own, and never flags. It is written with care and polished like steel. To say of George Eliot that she is by far the first English novelist is, as English novelists go, scant and madequate

THE HAWTHORNE PAMILY are all scattered Julian Hawthorne, the novelist's eldest son, whose contributions to the magazines have recently been received with favor, is resident at Now Orleans, in the profession of a civil engineer. The two remaining daughters have left Comcord, the scene of "Mosses from an Old House," and Miss Rose Hawthorne, the younger, has recently been married.

ABTHUR HEAPS will shortly publish his "Thoughts

Upon Government."

THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES, as treated in books. appear to be more and more of an other world-ly type. We have had all sorts of books like "The Gates Ajar," "The Gates Wide Open," &c., "The Debatable Land Between This World and the Next," &c., and now we are to have from the Philadelphia press of Lippincott "A New View of Hell, Snowing its Nature, Whereabouts, Duration, and How to clergyman of the Swedenborgian faith.

A. S. BARNES & Co. have in press "Schools and colmasters; from the writings of Charles Dickens;" edited by T. J. Chapman. Now let some ingenious person make a book out of "Canters and Clergymen, as depicted by Charles Dickens, with illustrations of the Reverend Stiggles and the Reve-

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEWARK, The Ministers Moving for a Local Option

Every now and then spasmodic attempts are made in Newark to effect some legislation governing the unchecked traffic in liquors of an intoxicating character. About eighteen months ago the subject was extensively agitated and strong measures taken by a number of citizens, composed of both political parties, looking to a prevention of the sale of liquors or beer on Sunday. At the head of the movement was a gentleman theretofore quite prominent in the democratic party. A few salcon-keepers were arrested, but the authorities not being in league with the reformers, for obvious reasons, failed to press the prosecutions, and so the movement fell through. A year or two before that the then hayor, Mr. Thomas B. Peddie, was moved to try his hand at an enforcement of the Sunday law, but he soon found it impossible to serve the temperance people and his own party politicians, and he, too, ceased troubling himself on the subject.

serve the temperance people and his own party politicians, and he, too, ceased troubling himself on the subject.

A NEW WAR ON RUM.

Was declared vesterday. In the lecture room of St, Paul's Methodist Episcopal church a meeting of clergymen was held, with a view to taking such measures as would secure an abolishment of the traffic. Rev. Dr. John Dowling, formerly of the Bedford street Eaptist church in this city, occupied the chair, Rev. Mr. Brokaw acting as secretary. Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Siearns offered a prayer for wise direction in the deliberation shout to follow.

A resolution offered by Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, setting forth the propriety of circulating in all the churches petitions for signatures in favor of a local option law, such as is now in force in parts of Morris county, called forth discussion.

Rev. Mr. Coombe, of Pennsylvania, be request, gave a description of the working of the law and its favorable effect in his State, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted a second meeting take place next luesday.

Coroner Young yesterday investigated the case of Mr. Thomas R. McDermott, late of 239 West Tenth Mr. Thomas R. McDermott, late of 239 West Tenth street, who was killed by being struck by a runaway horse belonging to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Raliroad. Deceased was riding in an Eighth avenue car, the sade of which was burst in by the frightened animal, and injured Mr. McDermott about the head. The particulars have neretolore been published in the heraal. Dr. Nichols, of 198 East Broadway, who attended deceased, was of the opinion that death was due to exhaustion from momorrhage resulting from the injuries. The jury rendered the following

'That Thomas McDermott came to his death from injuries received on the 21st day of November, 187, by being struck by a runaway horse belonging to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, corner of Church and Barclay streets, deceased at the time being in car 128 of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company."

Mr. Thomas siurst, who resides at No.291 Prospect street, was way:aid last night as he was passing through Green lane. One man gagged him, while two others threw him violently upon the pavement and rifled his pockets of \$10. From his rough usage he went into a fit, and was shortly afterwards found in this condition by some citizens and conveyed to his home.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 16,
1860—All but three of the bunks of Alabama suspended specie paymeuts.
1813—Fort Ringara taken by the British.
1777—Washington's army went into winter quarters

AROUND THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

All Quiet in the Various Departments-What the Sheriff Will Have to Do To Day-The School Trustee and Inspectorship Question-Official Exposure of Another Phase of Tweed's Plundering.

There was a dead calm yesterday in the neigh-orbood of the City Hall and the various departments. The storm that was stirred up by the arrest of Tween on Safurday had evidently spent its force; and, although there was sull considerable excitement manifested by a good many people who, for reasons best known to themselves, had an idea that the Grand Jury might have some thing to say about them before the day was over, there was no real general excitement among the rank and file who most do congregate in the vicinity of the Court House.

The Mayor's Office was vexed with the usual number of visitors, who make it a daily point to call upon His Honor about every little trifle of business that affords an ex-cuse for a chat with him; but he was not troubled by any of those officials who, it had been given out by parties who affect to know a great by any of those officials who, it had been given out by parties who affect to know a great deal more than ordinary people, were to pay him a visit that would not be of a very pleasant character, though, as they had it, somewhat warrantable. Mr. Hall was in his effice up to three o'clock, busily engaged, it was said, perfecting matters for filling all vacancies in the Board of School Trustees. There are those who contend that the time within which the vacancies should have been filled and the new Inspectors appointed has expired; but the Mayor claims that if he saw fit he could postpone action in the matter until the 31st of the present month, as the law authorizes him to fill the vacancies, &c., within twenty days of the expiration of the terms of the trustees, the terms expiring on the 31st inst.

One of the officials of the office called the attention of the reporters during the day to an official copy of the speech made by Mr. O'Conor in the Tweed case at Albany a short time ago, in the tlegraphic report of Mr. O'Conor's remarks, as published in the newspapers in this city, occurred the following sentence:—"As to himself (Mayor Hall) he (Mr. O'Conor) had discovered no evidence that he (Mayor Hall) was a vulgar theil." A word makes a wonderful difference in a phrase sometimes.

The Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff's Office was besieged during the day by persons who were anxious to find out all about the warrants, which, it was rumored, Mr. Brennan had received from the District Attorney during the day, and the legitimate

consequence of the serving of which would, it was also rumored, have rather a depressing effect upon certain prominent gentiemen lately connected with the Tammany organization. The auxious ones were unable to find out anything about the matter, and although they bothered poor Jarvis half to death with their queries he stood the test stoutly, without making any other reply than that there was "noth-

A HERALD reporter, on learning that the Grand A HERALD reporter, on learning that the Grand
Jury had presented several new indictments against
late prominent officials of the city government,
called upon Sheriff Brennan late in the afternoon to
ascertain what he knew about the fact.

"Mr. Brennan," said the reporter, "I understand
that the Grand Jury have come in with several lindictments to-day against certain well known persons lately connected with the city government,
Do you know whether there is any truth in the
ruinor?"

rumor?"
"I have been informed that the Grand Jury,"
was the Sherid's reply, "has come in with additional indicuments."
"Against whom?"
"I will be able to tell you to-morrow, but I cannot

"Are you to serve the warrants this evening?"

"Are you to serve the warrants this evening?"

"No. I have just seen the District Attorney, and he told me that the warrants would not be ready until to-merrow."

"Then there is no doubt that additional indictments have been found and that arrests will be made

"Then there is no doubt that additional indictments have been found and that arrosts will be made to-morrow!"

"Judging from what I hear there can be no doubt about the Grand Jury having found the indictments, but of course I can't say for certain that the arrests will be made to-morrow. If I do not get the warrants to-morrow I can't make the arrests, you know."

"But If you do get the warrants and the parties." But if you do get the warrants and the parties against whom they will be made out are to be the arrests will be made?"

the arrests will be made?"
"They will, certainly,"
It will be borne in mind that Mr. Tweed has up to
the 26th instant to justify his bail, and if he does not
do so by that time the Sheriff will have to arrest
him again; that is, the Sheriff will then "stand in the
light of bail," to use one of the deputies" ways of putting it, and the Sheriff will, of course, be personally
responsible for him. It will, of course, depend
greatiy upon the deputy who is detailed to take
charge of the risoner, whether he, in default of the
justification of bail, will go to Ludiow Street, Jail or
be allowed to remain in a hotel under surveiliance.
It is said that in cases like this, when the time of
justification of bail has elapsed and the justification
is not made, a certified check can be given for
the full amount of the bail and the survey, and that
then the prisoner can go free as if under bail in the
ordinary way, the certified check standing as a gusrantee against the Sheriff's being a loser should the

The Comptroller's Office.
There was no business of any exciting import ance done at the Comptroller's office, although there were a few stragglers, who had claims they wanted settled and pay for work they had done in the days when Mr. Green was not in power. There was to have been a meeting of the Board of Apportionment at the office, but it was postponed to another day.

Paying the "Pipe Bien."

Mr. Whelan, the City Paymaster, will pay off one thousand eight hundred "large pipe" men at Ninetysecond street and Tenth avenue to-morrow morning. The amount of money which is appropriated to his use is \$88,000.

Another Swindle Exposed.

The following statement, which shows that the Collector of Assessments for the city has received in fees in four years more than half a million of money, has been forwarded us, from the Comptroller's comes for publication.

office, for publication:—
Finance department—comptroller's office.
Statement of the Account of Collector of Assessments from Ferruary 29, 1882, to October 31, 1871,
About len Years.

Dr.

This item is not in the above account, to consider the matter, and does not appear on the city's, but on the county's books.

The Collectors during the period were:—P. K. Knapp, 25th Patrusay, 1882, to January 16, 1883; Thomas H. Smith, 18th January, 1883, to May 11, 1807; H. Starkweather, Lith May, 1851, to present incumbent.

The fees allowed to the Collector are two and s-half percent upon all moneys which he collects, and two per cent for all moneys which he does not collect.

The Collector is appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works (Tweed). He has four deputies, who are appointed by the Collector, who pays their compensation. All other expenses of his office are defrayed by the city.

The duties of the Collector are like those of the cashier of abank in regard to notes let for collection; the Collector notines the persons assessed of the assessment, and requires them to pay the amount at his office. The amount raid he returns a list, which the Comptroller sends to the Stream of Arrears, which then advertises the people's assessed to be sold for a term of years sufficient to pay the assessment.

The fees paid to the present incumbent, Henry Einrkmenter, for a little more than four years' service, were as follows:—

RUNNING NOTES-POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Judge Robert McFariand has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, vice James T. Shields, declined.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Hera/d thinks that the days of the 1mg an Momphis are numbered, because 3,500 voters out of some four theusand have signed a call on Mayor Johason to run for re-election. This does not appear to be a very healthy season for political rings anywhere.

A Southern paper says the way to beat Grant is to let Toombs, Stephens, Jeff Davis and the Bourison rade meet in convention and nominate him.

The Cincinnati Commercial doubts whether Senator Trumball is in favor of the renomination of General Grant.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

The Duties of the Grand Jury in the General Sessions Extended to the End of the Month-More Indistments Coming-Another Bombshell.

Yesterday at the opening of the General Sessions Judge Bedford presiding, the Grand Jury came into Court for instructions. They were thereupon adtressed by Judge Bedford, who said:-

dressed by Judge Bedford, who said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—On the 28th day of last November you voluntarily entered that day of last November you voluntarily entered that court room, and through your foreman made a special request of this Court to extend the time of your sittings in order that you might have ample opportunity for investigation. In reply, I then said I would examine the law, and, if permitted, promised to comply with your request. As soon as the Court was adjourned I at once proceeded to investigate the legal question which presented itself. After careful study and reflection is seemed to me that I had the power to extend the November term. My colleague and associate, Recorder Hackett, being for the moment absent from the city, necessarily deprived me of any legal consultation with him upon the subject. Under the circumstances I sought the advice and opinion of one of the most eminent members of the New York Bar, Mr. charles O'Conor. After a thorough examination of the siatules and authorities bearing upon the subject which I presented to him, He gave it as his opinion that my power to extend the term was unquestioned. And in this opinion Judge Garvin, the learned District Attorney, fully concurred. Thus fortified and strengthened in my own opinion, and with but one object in view—to do right—I convened you, gentlemen, the following morning, and meomptine with your request extended your term. Today that term expires. I now ask you have you flamshed your investigations?

Dr. Comstock, the foreman, said—in answer to that question, Your Honor, we have not. We armow that the complete the most of the investigation that we complete the process of the proces

that question, Your Honor, we have not. We are now in the midst of the investigations that we com-menced at the early time of our extension, and if will still take us some days to complete and act upon those cases now before us, Judge Bedford—How many days would you

upon those cases now before us.

Judge Bedford—How many days would you desire?

Foreman—It is quite impossible for me to say the exact time. We would ask Your Honor to extend our time thit the 30th of this month. In the meantime the very moment we can finish our business having it understood that we would ask for a discharge.

Judge Bedford—Which will at once be granted. Let an order be entered that the November term be extended and hereby continued until saturiay, the 30th of December, up to and including Saurday.

Foreman—We would be glad to nave it understood that we can be discharged if we get through our business at an earlier day.

Judge Bedford—I have already said any time you report I will discharge you.

More indicated and here the Court, followed by District. Attorney Garvin. The foreman handed a cocument enclosed in a large envelope to the Recorder, who was presiding at the time. The District Attorney immediately took possession of the envelope, when Recorder lackett nanded it to him and the contents of the envelope were, but it is rumored that the Grand Jury presented indictantiating against parties implicated in the extensive frauds committed upon the treasury of the city and county of New York—some against those already proceeded against, while others are directed against parties suspecied of complicity in these frauds, but who have been as yet enjoying a respite from prosecution.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee-

The Charter Question.

The Citizens' Reform Committee met last night at their rooms in Montague street, Mr. Frankin Wood

Mr. WHITLOCK, chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the Executive Committee, acting under the provisions of the bylaws, presented the names of five members who had falled to attend the

On motion, the names of the genticmen were stricken from the roll. The following named genticmen were appointed to fill the vacancies: Alderman Tenuey, Charles Storis, W. C. Lewis, John R. Baker, John F. Henry and Ripley Ropes.

The new charter was then taken up and discussed at some length.

Mr. Farrington moved, as a substitute for the resolution under consideration at the provious meeting, that the elective officers should be the Mayor, Aldermen. Comptroller, Auditor and the head of the Water and Sewage Commissioners. In this king over this matter he concluded that the concludes should be elected and be accountable to the people for their stewardship.

Mr. GOODRICH objected, insumed as the report striking out the Comptroller and been adopted.

Mr. Farringron then withdrew the word "Comptroller."

troiler."

A motion was then made and adopted to divide the question into as many sections as there were officers named.

On motion it was decided that the Mayor should be elected.

Upon the question of Auditor Mr. McLane sake he thought they were going astray. He was of the hopmion the Mayor should have the appointing power, and should be held accountable. He desired to take this political patronage away from the heads of departments, for them there would be less inducements for peculation of extravagance. He did not see why the Water would be less indicements for pecuation extravagance. He did not see why the W Board was selected out more especially from e other department for political patronage. If had but one officer to elect they would be more to measure him than a dozen whom they melect. He moved the Auditor be appointed, the motion was carried.

elect. He moved the Auditor be appointed, and
this metion was carried.

A motion to elect the Aldermen was carried.

The question as to the election or appointment of
the head of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commission was then taken up and discussed for some
time. It was finally decided to make it an elective
office. flice. The committee then went into executive session.

DARING DELIVERERS.

DARING DELIVERERS.

Bold Attempt to Rescue a Bank Robber in New Brunswick, N. J.—Pistole and New York Policemen's Uniforms.

Yesterday the town of New Brunswick had a fruitful and exciting theme of discussion in one of the boldest attempts at jail deliveries on record, on the preceding evoning, it will be remembered, that about a month ago a burgiar, giving his needs as Snedecor, and halling from New York, was caught in the act of attempting to roo the bank at Jamesburg, in Middlesex county. He was makely secured in the County Jail at New Brunswick, in charge of Sheriff Buckalew. From information subsequently received, the authorities were led to believe that he was a very important personage among the THIEVES OF THE METROPOLIS, and that it was not at all impronable that a desperate attempt would be made to rescue nim. It was, therefore, resolves to sake axixa precaultions to source arise asie incarceration pending trial. How, true this information was is proven by the courrences of Sunday night.

Among the passengers on the train which left New York at Iwenty minutes to nime o'clock F. M. Sunday night for New Brunswick was a party of eight men, four of whom were dressed in UNIFORMS OF THE METRO-POLITEAN POLICE.

They got on' at New Brunswick and at once proceeded to the county jull and rang the beil. The turnkey presently appeared at the outer gate and opened it on the chain. He saw ontade a group of policemen holding in custody, seemingly aprisence in plain clothes.

"What do you want?" queried the turnkey, drowsilly.

"We've got a prisoner here we want locked up.

in plain clothes.

"What do you want?" queried the turnkey, drowsily,
"We've got a prisoner here we want looked up.
Hurry and let's in," responded one of the officers.

Without any further hesitation, the unit-rin satisfying him thoroughly, the turnkey threw open the
gate, and in filed the "police." Before Mr. Turnkey
had time to secure the gate he was

SEIZED BY THE "POLICE,"
bound, gazged and the keys taken from him. The
"police," whose true character was now revealed,
let some of the parly to guard the turnkey, while
the rest scoured the prison in search of Snedecar.
They soon lound his cell, but not one of the keys
would it his cell door. It should here by stated
that among the
PRECAUTIONS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN
by the authoraties was the removal of this key from
the bunch to a safer place. The battled desperador
were about to return and compel the turnkey's revealment of its custody when the
Deputy Sheriff heard the uoise, slipped
on his clothes, belied his revolver and
stole down stairs. From the corridor he saw
the "police," and at once took in the situation.
Leveling his revolver he fired, and the "police."
suppossing probably that a crowd of officers were
about to pounce on thom, planed up their wounded
companion and beat a hastler out than they effected
an entrance. At the sound of his pistol the deputy
himself

for a brief period. He finally recovered and re-leased the turnker. All day yesterday the Sherint and his mess were soouring the surrounding coun-try; but the "policemen" or their "prisoner" or "prisoners" were nowhere to be seen. It is now thought probable that it was to this gang that the County Collector's Office owes its bursting open re-

BAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1871.
Intelligence has been received by the financia agents that the Northern Pacific Railroad traces mached the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the Red River at four o'clock the Red River at four o'clock the atterned to the Red River at four o'clock the Red River